

SECTION III
FILE 3A
SWEET'S INSERT 1960

CRA[®]

the mark of quality



Mammoth Mountain Inn. Architect: Theodore T. Boutmy, AIA.

california redwood association

576 SACRAMENTO ST., SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIF.

california redwood association

The California Redwood Association is a non-profit service organization maintained by the principal redwood mills to provide information on the use of California redwood. The Association is also concerned with the establishment and maintenance of grading standards for redwood lumber, with technical research in production and use of quality redwood lumber, and the best utilization of tree farm crops.

The appearance of the CRA trademark on redwood lumber is your assurance that it has been manufactured to the highest quality standards by a member mill of the California Redwood Association.

USES OF REDWOOD

The natural characteristics of California redwood make it particularly well-suited to meet the exacting requirements of the architect, designer or engineer. Redwood is among the most versatile of all woods.

The principal architectural uses of redwood are for (1) siding and exterior trim, (2) interior paneling and woodwork, (3) architectural millwork and (4) garden structures of many types.

Technical data on the architectural uses of California redwood may be found in more complete detail in the Redwood Data Book. This may be obtained by writing directly to the California Redwood Association, 576 Sacramento Street, San Francisco 11, California.



Interesting variety is achieved with random-length bevel siding. Architect: Kingsford Jones.

COMPARATIVE PROPERTIES

COMPARISON OF WOODS COMMONLY USED FOR CONSTRUCTION*

SPECIES ¹	Decay Resistance of Heartwood ²	Termite Resistance of Heartwood ³	Painting Characteristics Grouping ⁴	Tendency to Weather Check ⁵	Tangential Shrinkage to 10% MC ⁶	Tendency to cup and pull nails loose ⁷	Thermal Conductivity ⁸
REDWOOD	High	Only two woods, REDWOOD and TIDEWATER RED CYPRESS, are mentioned as having this characteristic and being available in commercial quantities.	1	Inconspic.	2.9	Slight	.83
TIDEWATER RED CYPRESS . .	High		1	Inconspic.	4.1	Slight	.97
WESTERN RED CEDAR	High		1	Inconspic.	3.3	Slight	.71
DOUGLAS FIR	Mod. to low		4	Conspicuous	5.2	Distinct	.95
PINE							
Idaho White	Mod. to low		2	Conspicuous	4.9	Distinct	.80
Northern White	Mod. to low		2	Conspicuous	5.5	Distinct	.72
Ponderosa	Mod. to low		3	Conspicuous	4.2	Distinct	.83
Southern Yellow	Mod. to low		4	Conspicuous	5.1	Distinct	1.12
Sugar	Mod. to low		2	Conspicuous	3.7	Distinct	.77
SITKA SPRUCE	Mod. to low		3	Conspicuous	5.0	Distinct	.83
WESTERN HEMLOCK	Mod. to low		3	Conspicuous	5.3	Distinct	.90

*All page references refer to Wood Handbook, 1955, U. S. Forest Products Laboratory.

¹ Corresponding names, where different from the official Forest Service name or from name adopted as standard by the American Lumber Standards Committee, page 113.

² A measure of the ability of the species heartwood to withstand attack by decay fungi. Section on Decay Resistance of Heartwood of Native Species, page 45.

³ Section on Naturally Termite-Resistant Woods, page 393.

⁴ Grouping of softwoods for exterior painting, Table 42, page 358. Group 1 includes woods on which paints of the widest range in kind and quality give good service.

⁵ Ability of wood to withstand the destructive action of weathering. Section on Weathering of Wood, page 43.

⁶ Calculated from Table 39, page 315. Low shrinkage value indicates minimum tendency to change size, shape or to pull at fastenings and high resistance to weather checking.

⁷ Another measure of the wood's stability when exposed to weathering. Weathering of Wood, page 44.

⁸ K from Figure 5, page 46, at 10% moisture content; based on specific gravity at 12% from Table 12, page 70.

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Dimensionally stable redwood enhances this New Jersey residence. Architect: Jules Gregory.



Narrow redwood bevel siding is featured in this home in Washington. Architect: Mithun & Nesland.

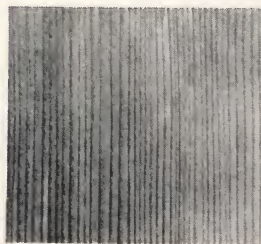
CHARACTERISTICS

California redwood lumber is a softwood produced from the tree *Sequoia sempervirens*, which grows only along the northern California coastline. This species has survived practically unchanged for some 40 million years, is remarkably hardy, and has great resistance to damage by fire, disease or insects.

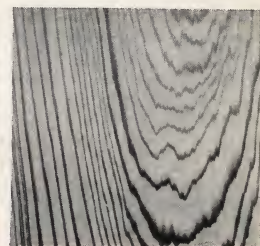
COLOR All-heartwood grades of redwood are a reddish brown color. Lumber of the sapwood grades will contain some of the light cream colored sapwood (alburnum).

TEXTURE Redwood shows a marked uniformity of texture throughout. This results from the similarity between the springwood and summerwood, representing the two parts of the annual growth ring. Because of this, redwood lumber is easy to work, and a smooth even surface is readily obtained with either hand or machine tools.

GRAIN Vertical grain redwood lumber shows a subdued, uniform pattern. It weathers exceptionally well. Flat grain has a highly figured and decorative pattern particularly suited to interior paneling and trim. Unless vertical grain is specified, all grades will contain flat grain, or a mixture of flat and vertical grain pieces. In exterior applications, flat grain lumber should be laid up with the bark side outermost.



Vertical Grain



Flat Grain

PROPERTIES

DURABILITY The distinctive infiltrates which are responsible for redwood heartwood's characteristic reddish-brown color are also responsible for its unusual durability. The U. S. Forest Service classifies redwood in the highest of five groups, rated according to the resistance of the heartwood to decay. Redwood heartwood is also resistant to the attack of termites. It is only the heartwood of redwood which has this quality of durability. For further information on durability see Data Sheet 2D2-1.

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY Redwood's low shrinkage factor is highly important in uses for exterior and interior finish, especially where tight-fitting joints are desirable. It contributes to redwood's stability when used under conditions which induce variation in moisture content. See Data Sheet 2D2-3.

INSULATION Redwood, because of its low density and cellular structure, provides an excellent barrier to heat transfer. See Data Sheet 2D2-6.

WEATHER RESISTANCE Redwood is ranked in the highest classification for its resistance to weather checks, and its freedom from any tendency to cup and pull loose from fastenings when exposed to the weather.



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YARD GRADES

The Finish grades are available kiln dried for architectural uses. Construction grades are more generally used for landscaping, garden structures, etc. The "All Heartwood" classification contains the grades of exceptional durability.

For architectural quality, specify "CRA—Certified Kiln Dried" with the Finish grade chosen. It is identified on redwood as:



ALL HEARTWOOD

CLEAR ALL HEART V.G. is a special selection of Clear All Heart grade which will show vertical grain heartwood for the full exposed width when laid. The vertical grain has exceptional resistance to weathering under exposed conditions, shows the least tendency to alter in dimension, and will hold a finish unusually well.

CLEAR ALL HEART is 100 percent clear live heartwood, ranging in color from light reddish brown to deep mahogany. May include flat or mixed grain. Both sides of each piece are of high quality. The face is clear; the reverse side in occasional pieces may have only slight milling imperfections, or two sound pin knots.

SELECT HEART is sound, live all-heartwood, free from shake and splits. The basis of inspection is for lasting quality and, although a piece may otherwise comply with the grading rules, it shall not be included if in the judgment of the grader it is not of durable quality.

The characteristics of redwood are such that the usual shipment does not contain as many knots as are found in most softwood species. Knots are sound, and generally smaller than the maximum size permitted under the "Standard Specifications," which range in size from one-third of the width in narrow pieces, up to two and one-half inches in 10-inch and 12-inch widths.

CONSTRUCTION HEART is a heartwood grade of less exacting requirements than Select Heart. Knots are larger, and imperfections from manufacturing may be somewhat more serious than in the higher grades if they do not cause waste. Seasoning checks, slight shake, and medium crook are permitted. Most pieces are 100 percent heartwood, although occasional pieces may show slight corner sapwood on one face.

FINISH GRADES



Clear All Heart V.G. is a standard grade for bevel, bungalow and Anzac siding for which the properties of superior finish retention and resistance to weathering are especially important. Available on special order for other finish products.



For quality architectural construction and fine millwork, such as exterior siding, trim, interior paneling, built-ins, window frames, sash and mullions. Also used for doors, drip cap, gutters, cornice, and columns. It is highly resistant to decay.

CONSTRUCTION GRADES



For exacting service where strength and high durability are required. Frequently used for retaining walls, posts, curbing, framing, roofing and decking, also garden structures.



A decay-resistant, all-purpose grade for farm, home, garden and industrial uses not requiring the greater strength and better appearance of Select Heart. Available in strips, boards, dimension and timbers. Often used in hotbeds, fire walls, fencing, framing, and for various garden structures.

CONTAINING SAPWOOD

A-GRADE V.G. is a special selection of A-Grade which will show vertical grain the full exposed width when laid. It includes the same exceptional qualities found in Clear All Heart V.G., except that it permits sapwood and therefore has contrasting colors and is not as resistant to decay.

A-GRADE is well-manufactured lumber which may include clear sapwood in amounts varying from a small strip along the edge to an occasional piece which is all sapwood. It may include all-heartwood pieces with stain or minor imperfections.

Characteristics permitted, such as surface checks, checked bird's-eye, small crook or slight cup, or an occasional piece with small sound knots, will not impair its value for high quality finish carpentry. Flat and mixed grain are included.

FINISH GRADES



A standard grade for bevel, bungalow and Anzac siding. Available on special order for other finish products.



A high quality finish lumber for interior paneling, trim, cabinet work and other millwork items. It is an excellent grade for painted exterior surfaces such as siding, rustic, cornice and trim.

CONSTRUCTION GRADES



For painted surfaces such as barn boards, garage rustic, storage sheds, and similar uses where clear grades are unnecessary.



For sheathing, sub-floors, and construction not demanding the decay-resistance of all-heartwood.



Uses limited because of the defects and general appearance, but contains usable stock for sheathing, sub-flooring, and temporary construction. It is frequently recut without excessive waste for low-cost structures, fencing, and similar uses.

UTILITY consists of boards and strips providing one face of a quality equal to, or better than, Select Heart, but permitting sapwood and medium stain. The backs, however, may be of lower quality than is permitted on the back of Select Heart. An occasional piece may contain one face defect more serious than is ordinarily permitted in the grade if it is located four feet or more from each end and if it can be removed with waste of six inches or less.

SAP COMMON has the same requirements as Construction Heart, but contains sapwood and therefore is not as resistant to decay. The grade will admit medium stain, and an occasional piece may have corner wane that will not impair its value as serviceable lumber.

MERCHANTABLE contains larger knots and more serious defects than are permitted in the higher grades. Loose knots and knot holes occur in some pieces. Both heartwood and sapwood pieces are included, and shake, stain, and splits are permitted, provided they do not appear in too serious a combination.

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Redwood combines with other materials for handsome commercial buildings. Architect: Anshen & Allen, AIA.



Clear All Heart is specified in the tropics because of its superior durability. Architect: Vladimir Ossipoff.



Many outstanding motels make use of redwood's beauty, ease of maintenance. Architect: John Carl Warnecke, AIA.

LUMBER GRADING

The duly-accredited grading agency for redwood lumber is the Redwood Inspection Service, whose grademarks are illustrated on the opposite page. All CRA member mills produce lumber bearing these grademarks.

The following five classifications referred to in the various grades have been established by the lumber industry to describe the types of lumber according to size and general use:

STRIPS: Lumber less than two inches thick and six inches or less in width.

BOARDS: Lumber less than two inches thick but eight inches or more in width. In the utilization of boards and strips, appearance and serviceability are of primary importance; so in grading, the effect of the various characteristics upon appearance and the ultimate use is given major consideration.

DIMENSION: Lumber two inches or more in thickness, but less than five inches thick, and of any width.

JOISTS: Dimension of sizes ordinarily used for floor and ceiling joists.

TIMBERS: Lumber five inches or more in the least dimension. In dimension, joists and timbers, the strength, stiffness, and uniformity of size are of primary importance; appearance is secondary. Characteristics such as knots, checks, splits and shake are therefore permitted in the various grades in accordance with their effect upon the strength of the piece.

SIZES (all dimensions in inches)

The nominal and standard dressed sizes for yard grades are shown below. Thicknesses apply to all widths and widths apply to all thicknesses.

BOARDS, STRIPS, DIMENSION

THICKNESSES								
Rough (nominal)		1	1¼	1½	2	3	4	
Dressed S1S or S2S*		2⅝ ₃₂	1⅛ ₁₆	1⅜ ₁₆	1¾	2⅝	3⅝	
WIDTHS								
	Rough (nominal)	3	4	5	6	8	10	12
	Dressed S1E † or S2E	2⅝	3⅝	4⅝	5⅝	7½	9½	11½
	◆	2⅝	3½	4½	5½	7¼	9¼	11¼

SQUARES

Rough (nominal)	3	4	5	6	8	10	12
	x 3	x 4	x 5	x 6	x 8	x 10	x 12
Dressed, S4S*	2 3/8	3 3/8	4 3/8	5 3/8	7 1/2	9 1/2	11 1/2
	x 2 3/8	x 3 3/8	x 4 3/8	x 5 3/8	x 7 1/2	x 9 1/2	x 11 1/2

* Surfaced thicknesses for all yard grades, green or dry.

† Surfaced widths for green Clear All Heart and A-Grade, and for all other yard grades, green or dry.

♦ Surfaced widths for kiln-dried Clear All Heart and A-Grade, 3" or less in thickness.

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FASTENING METHODS

Nailing and screwholding properties of redwood are similar to those of other woods of comparable texture and density. For dry interior work, no special fastenings are needed. For exterior work, corrosion-resistant fastenings, such as aluminum or hot-dipped galvanized nails should be used.

In fastening siding, the withdrawal resistance of the nails is important. This is determined by the type of nail and the amount of penetration into the receiving member. If smooth nails are used, they should penetrate the studding and wood sheathing combined, a total of 1½ inches. Where siding is to be nailed to wood sheathing, spirally-grooved or annular nails should be used to give added holding power.

Nails may be driven flush or countersunk. With natural finishes use a non-oily wood filler to avoid oil stains.

Pre-drilling nail holes or blunting the end of the nail is the best way to avoid splitting the siding when nailing very near an end or edge.

SUGGESTED NAILING METHODS

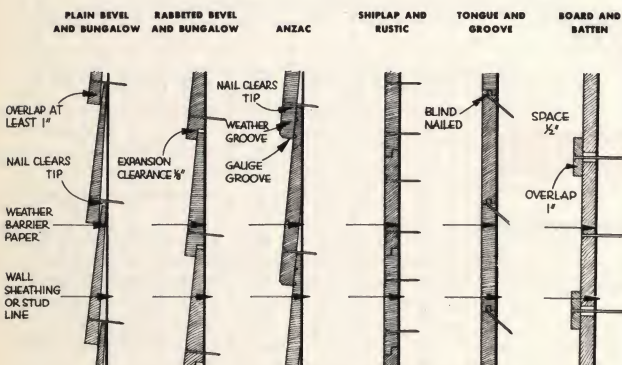
Bevel, Bungalow, Anzac—Plain: Face nailed, one siding nail per bearing, so that shank just clears tip of under-course. Rabbed: Nail is driven 1" above thick edge. (8d for ¾" thickness, 6d for thinner.)

Shiplap and Rustic—6" and narrower are face nailed, one nail per bearing, 1" in from overlapping edge. Wider courses are face nailed with two siding nails per bearing (8d for 1" thickness, 6d for thinner.)

Tongue-and-Groove—6" and narrower may be face nailed, one 8d siding nail per bearing, or blind nailed, one 6d finish nail per bearing through the tongue; 8" and wider are face nailed with two 8d nails per bearing.

Board and Batten—Underboards, spaced approximately ½" apart, are nailed with one 8d siding nail per bearing through center of the board. One 10d siding nail per bearing is driven through center of batten so that nail passes between the underboards.

NAILING DIAGRAM



NOTE—When siding is applied vertically, nail to horizontal blocking placed not over 24" on centers.

STANDARD PATTERNS TONGUE AND GROOVE

		(nom.)	A	B	C	No.			
Square edges		1 x 4	25/32	3 1/2	3 1/4	132			
		1 x 6	25/32	5 1/2	5 1/4	133			
Eased edges		1 x 4	25/32	3 1/2	3 1/4	132EE			
		1 x 6	25/32	5 1/2	5 1/4	133EE			
V15		1 x 4	3/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	207			
		1 x 6	3/4	5 1/2	5 1/4	208			
V15		1 x 4	3/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	209			
		1 x 6	3/4	5 1/2	5 1/4	211			
		1 x 8	3/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	212			
		1 x 10	3/4	9 1/2	9 1/4	213			
Drop siding		1 x 6	3/4	5 1/2	5 1/4	106			
Paneling		1 x 6	3/4	5 1/2	5 1/4	516			
		1 x 8	3/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	517			
		1 x 10	3/4	9 1/2	9 1/4	518			
		1 x 12	3/4	11 1/2	11 1/4	519			
Plain		SHIPLAP		Size (nom.)	A	B	C	No.	
		1 x 4	25/32	3 1/2	3	260			
		1 x 6	25/32	5 1/2	5	261			
		1 x 8	25/32	7 1/2	7	262			
		1 x 10	25/32	9 1/2	9	263			
		1 x 12	25/32	11 1/2	11	264			
Cove rustic		1 x 6	3/4	5 1/2	5	270			
		1 x 8	3/4	7 1/2	7	271			
		1 x 10	3/4	9 1/2	9	272			
V-rustic		5/8 x 6	9/16	5 1/2	5	290			
		5/8 x 8	9/16	7 1/2	7	291			
		1 x 4	3/4	3 1/2	3	292			
		1 x 6	3/4	5 1/2	5	293			
		1 x 8	3/4	7 1/2	7	294			
		1 x 10	3/4	9 1/2	9	295			
		1 x 12	3/4	11 1/2	11	296			
Boston pattern rustic		1 x 6	3/4	5 1/2	5	310			
		1 x 8	3/4	7 1/2	7	311			
		1 x 10	3/4	9 1/2	9	312			
		1 x 12	3/4	11 1/2	11	313			
Paneling		1 x 8	3/4	7 1/2	7 3/16	520			
		1 x 10	3/4	9 1/2	9 3/16	521			
		1 x 12	3/4	11 1/2	11 3/16	522			
Plain bevel		BEVEL SIDING		Size (nom.)	A	B	C	D	No.
		1 1/2 x 4	15/32	3 1/8	3 1/2	2 1/2	320		
		1 1/2 x 5	15/32	3 1/8	4 1/2	3 1/2	321		
		1 1/2 x 6	15/32	3 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2	322		
		1 1/2 x 8	15/32	3 1/8	7 1/2	6	323		
		Plain bungalow		5/8 x 6	9/16	3 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2	325
5/8 x 8	9/16			3 1/8	7 1/2	6	326		
5/8 x 10	9/16			3 1/8	9 1/2	8	327		
5/8 x 6	3/4			3 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2	329		
5/8 x 8	3/4			3 1/8	7 1/2	6	330		
5/8 x 10	3/4			3 1/8	9 1/2	8	331		
5/8 x 12	3/4			3 1/8	11 1/2	10	332		
Anzac		1 x 8	25/32	3 5/8	7 1/2	6 1/4	440		
		1 x 10	25/32	3 5/8	9 1/2	8 1/4	441		
		1 x 12	25/32	3 5/8	11 1/2	10 1/4	442		
Rabbeted bevel		1 1/2 x 4	1 1/2	3 1/8	3 1/2	3	360		
		1 1/2 x 6	1 1/2	3 1/8	5 1/2	5	362		
		1 1/2 x 8	1 1/2	3 1/8	7 1/2	7	363		
		1 1/2 x 4	9/16	3 1/8	3 1/2	3	350		
		1 1/2 x 6	9/16	3 1/8	5 1/2	5	352		
		1 1/2 x 8	9/16	3 1/8	7 1/2	7	353		
Rabbeted bungalow		3/4 x 4	1 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/2	3	370		
		3/4 x 6	1 1/8	3 1/8	5 1/2	5	371		
		3/4 x 8	1 1/8	3 1/8	7 1/2	7	372		
		3/4 x 10	1 1/8	3 1/8	9 1/2	9	373		
		3/4 x 12	1 1/8	3 1/8	11 1/2	11	374		

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Entrance of university music building is dominated by redwood mullions framing glass panels. Architect: Milton T. Pflueger, AIA.



Facade of glass set in redwood typifies contemporary design of this Florida church. Architect: J. Brooks Haas, AIA.



Institutional air of Louisiana hospital is softened, warmed by use of beautiful California redwood. Architect: Ricciuti & Associates, AIA.

VAPOR BARRIER

Changes both in construction practices and living habits have contributed to a great increase in the amount of humidity occurring in houses during cold weather. This humidity, in the form of moisture vapor, if unchecked, will move from the humid interior toward the colder exterior and condense within the sidewall. It can cause serious deterioration of the finish film, or bring about extractive bleeding and may result in decay of the framing members.

This condensation can be prevented by installing vapor barriers near the warm sides of the walls, between the insulation and the interior paneling (or plaster). Some insulation is manufactured with an integral vapor barrier. To guard further against moisture vapor problems, provision should be made for adequate ventilation of kitchens, baths, and laundries, as well as attics and crawl spaces.

HANDLING

When the redwood lumber arrives on the job, it should be carefully protected from dirt, accidental damage and particularly from moisture. If it is not to be laid up immediately, it should be placed under cover and off the ground. Some siding has been pretreated at the mill; any mill instructions accompanying the siding should be carefully followed. In the absence of such treatment, all surfaces of the siding should be treated with a paintable water-repellent preservative before the siding is applied. Freshly cut surfaces which develop during construction also should be treated; end-grain surfaces absorb water rapidly and, consequently, they should receive a liberal application of the water-repellent.

EXTERIOR FINISHES

PAINTING

Follow manufacturer's directions. One prime coat and two finish coats are generally recommended.

NATURAL TREATMENTS

Unfinished—Redwood may be left to weather without any treatment whatsoever. The wood first darkens and then gradually bleaches to a driftwood gray.

Water-Repellents—Modify weathering by reducing tendency to darken. Wood gradually lightens to tan or buckskin color. Low maintenance. Representative products are: Cuprinol #20 (Darworth Inc.), Seal-Treat (King Chemical Co.), Wood Tox (Wood Treating Chemicals Co.), Woodlife (Protection Products Manufacturing Co.), Zehrung Penta-Seal (Zehrung Chemical Co.).

Bleaches—Produce a uniformly gray, weathered appearance. Low maintenance. Representative products are: Bleaching Oil #241 (Samuel Cabot, Inc.), Bleachtox (Olympic Stained Products Co.).

Pigmented Stains—Available in wide range of colors. May obscure but not conceal wood grain. Low maintenance. Representative products are: Cedar Rez and Redwood Rez (both Rez Wood-Tones, Inc.), RH25 Sequoia Red and RH80 Mariposa Redwood (both Samuel Cabot, Inc.), California Rustic (Olympic Stained Products Co.), Intex Redwood Stain (American Marietta Co.), Redwood Color Preservative #4 (Linseed Oil Products Co.), #3576 Redwood Tone Stain (W. P. Fuller Co.).

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SPECIFICATIONS

FOR REDWOOD

Example: "1x6, S4S, Certified Kiln Dried Clear All Heart, CRA-trademarked."

The items in the specification include:

- a. Size—1x6, 1x8, 4x4, etc.
- b. Working—S4S, Rough, S1S Resawn face exposed, etc.; or Pattern—T&G Pattern 208, etc.
- c. Dryness—Specify Certified Kiln Dried redwood for all architectural finish, such as siding, paneling, trim and millwork. All the Finish Grades are available Certified Kiln Dried.
- d. Grade—Clear All Heart, A-grade, Utility, etc.
- e. Trademark—The presence of the CRA trademark indicates that the redwood is a quality product of one of the member mills of the California Redwood Association. "CRA-trademarked" should always be a part of a redwood specification.

FOR CONSTRUCTION

a. Nails and Fastenings—For exterior uses specify aluminum or hot-dipped galvanized nails, screws, etc. See Data Sheets 4A1-1 and 4A1-2.

b. Application—For general details on application of siding, see Data Sheet 3A4-1. For specific types—Board & Batten Sheet 3A4-2, Shiplap & Rustic Sheet 3A4-3, Bevel & Bungalow Sheet 3A4-4, Anzac Sheet 3A4-5, Tongue & Groove Sheet 3A4-6, Reverse Board & Batten, Sheet 3A4-7. For interiors, Sheets 3A7-1 and 3A7-2. Redwood Ceilings and Plank and Beam Construction, 3A7-3. Redwood Grillework 3A8-1. Interior Finishes, 4B4-1.

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CRA TRADEMARK

The registered CRA trademark, either the design illustrated here, or the letters CRA in any form, signifies the California Redwood Association or one of its member mills. It may be used to identify quality redwood lumber produced by one of the member mills of the Association.

MEMBER SALES OFFICES

ARCATA REDWOOD COMPANY
P. O. Box 218
Arcata, California

GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORPORATION
Equitable Building
Portland 4, Oregon

THE PACIFIC COAST COMPANY
P. O. Box 611
Willits, California

THE PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY
100 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

SIMPSON REDWOOD COMPANY
P. O. Box 127
Arcata, California

UNION LUMBER COMPANY
620 Market Street
San Francisco 4, California

WILLITS REDWOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY
P. O. Box 608
Willits, California



A-Grade paneling contrasts cream-colored sapwood with reddish-brown heartwood. Architect: Anshen & Allen, AIA.

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